

The Gainesville Twice-A-Week Star,  
D. E. GODWIN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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#### THEY ARE ASHAMED.

Many good people in the South who were born and reared in the North, are ashamed of the actions of the people of their native States towards the negro. These good northerners who have come south and have cast their lots in amongst we crackers have learned—as the "bloody shirters" of Ohio, Illinois, and other States should have learned several decades ago—that the lynching of negroes in the South is not indulged in as a mere pastime, and never because of race or color, but almost always because of an unspeakable crime, for which no law can provide an adequate punishment.

They have learned, also, that when the guilty has paid the penalty with his life, then, and there, the matter stops; that there is no following up and killing, or driving from their homes innocent persons because they are of the criminal's race or color, as is too often the case in some States whose politicians would like to tell the Southern people all about how to treat the negro.

When it comes to lynching negroes for assaulting white women, and cruelly treating innocent negroes at such times simply, and only, because they are negroes, Illinois can teach Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, or any other Southern State, for many years to come. And if many such lynchings as the recent one in Illinois occurs between now and the next session of Congress we think some of the South hating members of that august body will have to remodel their oft repeated speeches.

#### SOUTH LONG KNOWN IT.

"The policy which invested the emancipated males of African descent with the full right of suffrage," says the New York Sun in a recent editorial, "was partly the result of supposed political expediency and partly of an ignorant over-estimate of the possibilities of development inherent in the race."

"The costly experience of more than a third of a century, the span of a whole generation; has demonstrated the tremendous double mistake. The South has long known it; the North is fast learning it. 'However far the direful consequences of this error of national judgment in 1869 and 1870 may be successfully avoided in the twentieth century by local expedients, in evasion of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Fifteenth Amendment, the probability remains that sooner or later the country will have to face squarely the question of its repeal.'

"Perhaps the sooner the better for the dignity of the instrument that now exhibits as a fundamental principle of the American system a theory of suffrage impossible of practical application with safety to the vital interests of the states chiefly concerned."

"When even the Supreme Court of the United States, this very week, in the case of the clash of the Alabama constitution with the Fifteenth Amendment, declines to interfere and dismisses the appeal for the enforcement of the negro's right to the unrestricted franchise, the time cannot be far off when American common sense will be ready to go fearlessly to the root of the matter."

The manner in which Senator Mallory was recently re-elected United States Senator clearly demonstrates one of the real virtues of the primary system. The disgusting wrangles in the Legislature in years past when called upon to fill this important position disgusted all decent people. The quietude and gentlemanly manner that characterized this last election pleased everybody except a few politicians and boodle hunters.—Jasper News.

When you have something to do, do that something well. It may amount to but little in the estimation of your friends, or even in your own estimation; but anything well done is better than anything thing poorly done. Whatsoever thou doest, do it well.

## AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Long of Bradford Introduces an Educational Resolution.

SHOULD AND DOUBTLESS WILL PASS.

Wants Whites and Blacks Educated According to the Taxes They Pay.

One of the most important measures that has been before the Legislature for a long time was that advocated by Representative Long, of Bradford, in his educational resolution last week. The bill has passed the House by the necessary three-fifths vote, and will probably come before the Senate today (Tuesday).

We believe the bill should pass the Senate and become a law. Such a law would be but just, and would, in our opinion, do no little in the direction of solving the race problem.

The resolution in full is as follows: House Joint Resolution 168 proposing an amendment to section 12 of article 12 of the constitution of the State of Florida, relating to education:

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Florida be, and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election in 1904 for ratification or rejection.

Section 12 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 12—White and colored children shall not be taught in the same school, but the Legislature may provide by law for the assessment and collection of school taxes so as to keep a record separately of all taxes paid by white and colored taxpayers and may further provide that all taxes paid by white persons shall be devoted exclusively to the education of white children, and all taxes paid by colored persons shall be devoted exclusively to the education of colored children.

#### Cruelty.

In one day, in any city in the United States having 50,000 inhabitants or more, there is more cruelty to horses than in all of China, with its 350,000,000 population, in ten years. Cruelty and murder are taught our children, and the man who can invent the gun that will enable us to kill the greatest number of men, women and children in the shortest space of time—that will enable us to make the greatest number of widows and orphans in the shortest space of time—that will produce the greatest amount of human anguish—gets the highest monument.

Stop and think how cruel and heartless a man must be to let his poor, kind and obedient horse stand in a zero storm for an hour or more, uncovered. A horse is about like a man—he can get along very well when the temperature is about 60 degrees above zero, but when it changes from 50 degrees above to 10 degrees below within 24 hours, how is it? The horse almost freezes. No language can picture the suffering of the poor horses in very cold weather.

Think of the millions of horses and other animals that are unsundered on our great plains and elsewhere when the storm is laden with frozen destruction! Think of the hundreds of thousands of horses that are lashed and beaten when they are straining every nerve and muscle to pull loads heavy enough for three! Think of the brutality toward these kind and patient animals, and then think how selfish and cruel man is. The greatest nation is not the nation that has the greatest commerce, the greatest colleges, the greatest armies and navies. It is the nation that places the laurel wreath upon the brow of the man or woman who has produced the greatest amount of joy; the nation that has planted the greatest number of sweet flowers in the rose-tinted garden of humanity.—Ex.

The pistol toter is an embryo murderer. The man who is afraid to venture out in this civilized land without a six shooter should be kept in jail, where no one can harm him.—Sparks Enterprise.

#### COMING AROUND.

Good Citizens, Heretofore Wet Voters Will Now Vote Dry.

We are pleased to learn, from what we have heard both directly and indirectly, that some of Gainesville's most influential citizens who have heretofore supported the "wet" side in local option campaigns—believing it to be their duty to do so—are coming around, and will, in the coming campaign support the "dry side."

For voting a "wet" ballot some good citizens have one reason and some another, while others have various reasons. One man opposes a dry town, or county, because he thinks if it becomes legally dry the law will not be enforced, and "blind tigers" will everywhere abound. To him who thus reasons we can say the same reasoning can, and does, apply to other laws, and other crimes; but who will oppose a law against murder, rape, arson and theft, because the laws against such crimes is not perfectly obeyed?

Another man opposes it because the town and county is deprived of the revenues the liquor licenses bring in. We will ask this reasoner to learn what the cost of our criminal courts are to the taxpayers, in cases in which liquor is known to be the cause of the crimes, then add the cost of keeping prisoners, and other costs saddled on us by drunkenness, and compare the whole with the amount we get from the saloons in the way of license money, and see where the balance stands.

Another man votes a wet ballot because he thinks the closing of saloons will "hurt the town"—will drive business away. To this man we will admit that the closing of the saloons in a town may drive away some trade, but it is only the saloon trade that leaves, and only about one fourth of that leaves the town; the remaining three-fourths go to the men who sell dry goods, groceries, clothing, hats, shoes, hardware, etc., and those men's business grow better; many poor children are better fed, clothed and otherwise cared for; many men straighten up and become better husbands, fathers and citizens, and many pale faced women—objects of pity—get new luster in their eyes, new hope in their hearts, and new color in their faces. To Gainesville the closing of every saloon here might mean a driving from the city of \$25,000 a year, but it would as surely mean a turning of \$75,000 a year to legitimate and helpful channels of trade in the city. It is supposed that our four saloons do about \$100,000 of business a year, possibly \$25,000 of this would go where whiskey was if we had none here; but with it would go some troubles—court costs, etc., and be hind it would be left the \$75,000 to go into legitimate channels of trade and make happy many homes in this city and surrounding country, and the large increase of students in our schools that the closing of saloons would insure would soon bring back the lost (?) \$25,000, and more. "But," says another man, "I vote the 'wet' ticket because I know there is more whiskey sold in a 'dry' town than in a 'wet' one." This claim has been made and some have persisted in making the statement until we actually believe they believe it; yes, some are perhaps perfectly honest in making such a claim, but surely those who make any such statement—believing it to be true—are mistaken.

If more whiskey is sold in a legally dry town or county than in a legally wet one, why, in the name of common reason, do the saloon men fight so desperately, and spend so much money to keep a town or county from becoming dry? Why do the distillers and brewers who make whiskey and beer, and whose business it is (and they certainly attend to their business) to get all sold they can, come to the assistance of the local dealers with large sums of money to help defeat every effort to carry a single town or county dry if more of their product is sold in dry places than in wet ones? The idea is preposterous. The statement that more liquor is sold in a dry county than in a wet one originated with the liquor people themselves, and the anti liquor people who peddle out the fabrication are simply mistaken; and how any thinking man can fail to realize the fact is clearly beyond our powers of comprehension. If Gainesville, and Alachua county were legally dry, there would be some violators of the law, just the same as there are violators of the laws against murder, and other crimes. All laws, in all ages, have had their

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violators, but where are the people who have abolished all laws because every criminal would not obey them? Such a people do not live. All men know that law diminishes crime. A law against liquor selling diminishes the amount of liquor to be sold.

Reader, did you ever think about the small number of men who are engaged in the liquor business in this town, and county, and how that the many thousands who are otherwise employed must suffer the evil consequences of the saloons in order that these few men may have their way? Think about it; think seriously; if you do this, we think you will vote right.

#### Too Late Then.

Below we give a short story taken from an exchange which will doubtless, remind some old war veteran of the perilous times during the sixties:

"During the first four hours of the battle in the Wilderness the old Twenty-seventh regiment was lying in reserve, but under fire all the time. While we were enduring it as best we could a private named Stevens looked back at the captain and asked:

"Say, Cap, can I go to the rear after water?"

"Against orders," was the reply. Five minutes later Stevens was hit by a bullet and looking back and holding up a bloody hand he said:

"Cap, can I go to the rear and have this thumb amputated?"

"Against orders," came the reply again. A comrade bound up the wound as well as possible and Stevens remained on the firing line, but not more than 10 minutes had passed when he suddenly pressed his hand to his shoulder where a bullet had entered and hailed the captain with:

"Cap, can I go to the rear with two wounds?"

"Against orders. Wait till the colonel comes this way and I'll ask him."

The colonel was then riding down to us behind the lines. In about five minutes he was up and our captain was about to address

him, when Stevens staggered to his feet and called out:

"Never mind, cap, I'm a dead man and don't want to go the rear."

With that he fell over and struggled for a moment and was dead. He had received a third bullet and it had passed through his body."

#### She Read the Signal.

There is a romantic story about Lord Kelvin's second marriage. In the early seventies he, then Sir William Thomson, was in West Indian waters, on board his schooner yacht, the Lalla Rookh. As a recreation he took up the question of simplifying the method of signals at sea. He had been talking of it at the dinner table of a friend in Madeira, and the only apprehension that seemed able to grasp it was that of his host's daughter, a lady he greatly but silently admired.

"I quite understand it, Sir William," she said. "Are you sure?" he questioned, half doubtfully. "If I sent you a signal from my yacht, do you think you could read it and could answer me?"

"Well, I would try," she responded. "I believe I should succeed in making it out."

The signal was sent, and she did succeed in making it out and in transmitting the reply. The question was, "Will you marry me?" and the answer was, "Yes."

#### A Homely Greeting.

According to Alsace's Magazine, when the governor of Newfoundland, Sir Henry McCallum, K. C. M. G., went ashore at a small harbor of the east coast he was met at the landing place by a grizzled old fisherman, who sought to make the stranger welcome, whoever he might be.

"Be you comin' ashore, sir?" he asked. "Yes," said the governor. "Be you here about the fle (seal oil)? the fisherman pursued.

"No," said the governor. "Be you one o' 'Sam' Lewis' men from Red bay, sir, come about the timber?"

"I am the governor of Newfoundland," Sir Henry announced, with some show of dignity.

"Be you, now?" said the fisherman, with a friendly offer of his hand. "Well, 'tis a mighty good job—if you can hold it. An' I hopes you will. Would you like a cup o' tea, sir?"

Why She Was Provoked.

"He stole a kiss when I wasn't in the least expecting it."

"And you were provoked, of course."

"Provoked doesn't half express it. I was downright angry. Why, half of the enjoyment of a pleasure lies in the anticipation of it."—Chicago Post.

#### A Happy Ending.

"And they lived happy ever after," said Mrs. Wyde, finishing the bedtime story she was telling the children.

"Ah, not their first one, did they?" remarked Mr. Wyde, who had heard only the concluding words.—Smart Set.

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